

# WASHINGTON.

Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong,  
our Country."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY  
WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY  
H. J. BRENT & DR. T. D. JONES.

TO NATIVE AMERICANS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY:

Fellow Citizens: I am directed, by the President and Council of the Native American Association of the United States at Washington City, to invite you to form in the different counties and cities of the several States, auxiliary Native Associations to be united with us in this cause. I am also instructed to call your attention to the necessity of authorizing a committee of such of those societies as may be formed, to prepare, in your name, memorials to Congress, to be presented at the early part of the ensuing session, praying for a repeal of the laws of naturalization.

Your fellow-countryman,  
HENRY J. BRENT,  
Corresponding Sec'y. of the Native Am.  
Association of the U. S., Wash. City.

Our readers will see in another place, a communication from "Republican," immediately followed by an appropriate reply from the *Sunday Morning News*. We give both, *en extenso*, the poison and the antidote—the one, to show how culpably ignorant Republican is—the other, to explain how reasonable and just are our objects, and how convincing and irrefutable the arguments by which our position is sustained as set forth by our friend of the "News." With great self-gratification, we take this opportune occasion to express our happiness, that the Native American cause has fortunately fallen into such talented as well as such honest hands.

There are some remarks in that communication which excite our astonishment—that any one living in the City of New York where this foreign evil of which we complain shows itself in all its gorgon terrors—that associations have existed there for sometime and addresses of great interest and ability have been delivered on various occasions, especially in Brooklyn—that the subject has been agitated in every way, and that, too, by a paper lately established for the avowed purpose of enlightening the public on the subject in that place—that the matter has been before Congress a year ago, and even reported on—that the arguments and the reasons for our course are as familiar in New York as household affairs—that after all these things, the writer of that communication should never have quoted one passage nor stated one proposition from our records; but appears to be in the very A, B, C, of the matter.

We should like to extend our comments in relation to some points of this article still farther, but we have not now the time: we therefore defer it for another opportunity, not, however, without repeating the evidence of our surprise that any intelligent, reasonable man, in this community, if a native born, should undertake to write against us without ever having made himself acquainted with our principles, which would not in fact require as much time to understand as was lost, ay, lost, in writing the communication referred to. Our cause has not been kept in a corner. We have openly, fully, and fearlessly, discussed it. It has received the typographical impress, thereby putting it in the most convenient form. Our paper has been one year and a half in existence, thereby giving access to all necessary information in the premises, and yet we are wantonly opposed by some who never read our paper, on grounds which they assume that we occupy. Such appears to be the case with regard to "Republican." We have not exhibited ourselves to the public under some sudden and delusive impulse, engaged in some inconceivable enterprise, without principles or objects.

Our principles are laid in the deepest foundations of the human heart, they are interwoven in our nature—they are identified with the most exalted patriotism—and they are as inseparable from rational existence as they are compatible with truth, justice, and enlarged philanthropy. Our objects are few and well defined, and therefore we name them; first, to exclude all foreigners from political power, by law, declaring, at the same time, all aliens, then in the country, naturalized citizens from the date of the enactment of said law, operating prospectively upon all who may thereafter come within our borders. And for our purposes, we would define *political power* to be, the right of suffrage and the administration of the government. We would cut them off from the ballot-box, and close the doors of office against them forever: these are the pedestal on which the temple of liberty rests, and should be guarded by the most vigilant and jealous care, and which we believe call for speedy legislative action. These are the paramount objects we would accomplish "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must."

If, then, our subject has been deliberated—if, moreover, we have a printed journal as the medium of promulgating our views (and that, too, at a moderate price), thus laying us open to all who can read, why are we misunderstood? Why are we misrepresented? The fault is not ours. We spread the information before the public eye, though we cannot compel them to look at it.

In the hope that this may come to the view of every one who may feel sufficient interest, in this important subject, to inquire the why and the wherefore we take the stand we occupy, or who may be disposed from any motive to oppose us, we make the fair and reasonable request that they will lay down the matter objected to, in our own language, taken from the proper source. They will thus have something tangible, and we shall understand each other as to the real points of dispute, if there can really be any difference of

opinion among native born citizens of the United States who understand the subject.

But in order that we may not be misunderstood, we repeat what we have often declared, and now again proclaim, that our design is,

First. To repeal the laws of naturalization.

Second. To exclude foreigners from office.

Third. To take from them the elective franchise.

Fourth. To establish and maintain a national character by a reliance exclusively upon ourselves.

Fifth. To hold up to public indignation the prostituted politician, who shall prefer, in public appointments, a foreigner to his own qualified countrymen.

The Madisonian in a short review of "Sketches by Boz," says of "A Christmas Dinner," "it inculcates too much drinking."

We coincide with the Madisonian in opinion, and we would add—it inculcates too much *eating* also: the whole scene carries with it the idea of a complete revel at the Bacchanalian shrine, instead of an offering on the family altar of hearty gratitude, which would comport better with the occasion. The levity which characterizes the festivity, might be expected from the "children," but "grand-papa" and "grand-mamma," are made to drop all the dignity of age, and to act the most conspicuous part in this peevish drama.

The writer concludes his description of this Bacchanalian carnival thus:

"And thus the evening passes, in a strain of rational good-will and cheerfulness, doing more to awaken the sympathies of every member of the party in behalf of his neighbor, and to perpetuate their good feeling during the ensuing year, than all the homilies that have ever been written, by all the divines that have ever lived."

The sentiment expressed in this quotation is as objectionable as its tone is immoral. It is disparaging to a class of men whose great business in life is the moral improvement of their fellow-men. It is a virtual rejection of those principles which lie at the foundation of morals, good order, and social happiness: whether intended or not.

As to "half-formed ice," we cannot for our life form an idea. Ice is frozen water: we have a practical knowledge of both; but how to get the notion of something between the two, that is neither water nor ice, is above our imagination, and we are just as ignorant of what is meant by "lighted brandy"—the thing that was poured into the minced-pies—the "astonishing feat" that produced among the young folks such a kicking and clapping and shouting.

We do not desire to be hard to please in these matters, but we think there is as little to compensate for the time spent in reading "A Christmas Dinner" as almost any thing that ever taxed our time to that amount.

We have not had the pleasure, or rather the dis-pleasure of reading "Governor Shannon's (of Ohio) Inaugural Address," but under this head we find a comment in the *Cincinnati Whig*, from which we take the following extracts: "He recommends that the German children be educated in the common schools in the German language. This is clearly wrong, and is evidently demagogical, and put forth for electioneering purposes. The first object in reference to the Germans certainly should be to teach them the English language, that they may fully and accurately understand our laws and institutions."

It is matter of gratulation and lingering hope to the country, that while the political world is debased and is actuated generally by motives which look alone to popularity and self-aggrandizement, she is not without some faithful sentinels on her watch-towers, of honesty enough to give the alarm of approaching danger, who will not criminally suffer the enemy to usurp our fortresses under the delusive pretence of alliances of amity which must be broken. To do so would be to act from present and personal considerations, regardless of what is due both to the present generation and to posterity.

If the German children are to be educated in their national language, will not disinterested impartiality and equal justice recommend that the same favor be extended to the French, the Scotch, the Italian, the Portuguese, the Spanish, the Pole, the Welch, and to all emigrants of every tongue and from every nation under Heaven, who are, or may come, among us? The people of Ohio must be ignorant indeed, tamely to submit to such a thing; and if they would thus agree to sink their nationality, and merge into every thing foreign, it goes to prove that it is, for all political purposes, good policy to keep them ignorant. If they do not promptly and indignantly reject that project they must be blind to their best interests and wholly destitute of self-respect and national magnanimity. But does the Governor of Ohio also recommend that native children be instructed in foreign languages? If not, the American children will suffer the disadvantage of not being put on an equal footing with the alien: the latter will necessarily perhaps learn something of our language, and to that extent be above the American who knows no other than his vernacular tongue. This however is of little importance.

Is it designed that these aliens are to live a distinct and separate community, to clank together, to cherish and keep alive national habits, customs, prejudices and principles, with all of evil that may be in them? If so, Governor Shannon's plan is the very best that can be adopted. But if it be designed or desired that the two castes shall be united, associated, and that all discrimination be swallowed up in the great American family, the alien losing his identity as such, then it is the very worst. But we would inquire—are there any youths in Ohio who never have had the benefits of schools? If there be, we should think it

would redound more to the credit of this generous Governor to show his solicitude for his countrymen first, and when all their wants and necessities in regard to education are gratified, then let his redundant, inexhaustible liberality, be brought to bear upon foreigners. But the true motive of all this affected kindness is concealed, only however by a reticular veil, which requires but little discernment to see through. The fact is, the Dutch, of all foreigners perhaps in Ohio, can exert the strongest voice at the elections, and this is the secret of his recommendation in their behalf; but it is false policy in the end, as he will render himself odious in the estimation of every true American Patriot.

We have intelligence from Mexico, via New Orleans, as late as the 15th December, stating that General Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz, attacked the French who were on shore spiking the guns of the batteries, and drove them to their boats with the loss of several officers and men.—"The Mexican Government refused to sanction the capitulation of Ulloa and declared war against France. Gen. Santa Anna lost a leg and General Arista was taken prisoner in the engagement."

It is stated that in the legislature of North Carolina the resolutions in disapprobation of the efforts in Congress to obtain for those States in which the public lands lie, undue and almost exclusive benefits by graduating, or in other words, by reducing the price of said lands, have passed both branches of that body.

We say to the Legislatures of all the old States, go and do likewise.

These illiberal and ungenerous attempts, as we conceive them to be, to deprive one portion of the confederacy from an equitable share of the public domain in which all are concerned by a community of interest, we hope will never succeed, and we are confident that, if the people of the United States were generally informed on this subject, these attempts would meet with almost universal condemnation and opposition.

But it appears to us, that we, as a people, are becoming restless, perhaps reckless, and either from the desire of popularity, from a principle of avarice, or from destitution of principle, or from all these combined, that the very thing which is calculated to be a blessing to the country, is likely to be converted into a curse. This seems to be the case with every thing worth a "scramble."

What is beauty without talent? It is like one of the apples which Milton speaks of as growing by the Dead Sea shore—fair to look upon, but ashes within!

The tree which bears this apple, is probably the same as that called "Sodomite," in a letter lately published by us, and said to be the cause of the "Milk Sickness," so fatal in some sections of the West.

If we remember well, the writer of that letter describes this fruit as being fair externally, but, when ripe, as consisting of nothing but powder internally. Analogous to the apple of Eden, which, although fair to look upon, contained the elements of moral death, this, equally fatal and insidious fruit allures the irrational animal and imbues its milk with the element of physical death.

It appears from accounts received from England that the question of the Northeastern boundary, so long a subject of vexation to Maine especially, is likely to be amicably settled at last, to the mutual satisfaction of all the parties concerned. It is proposed to make the river St. John's the dividing line. That portion claimed by Maine will be ceded to Great Britain, and as an equivalent the coast and territory lying between the rivers St. Croix and St. John's, containing about the same quantity, and claimed by Great Britain will be ceded to the United States. It is thought that mutual advantages are gained by this adjustment.

When this adjustment was suggested it proceeded, no doubt, upon the supposition that the old boundaries, "the hills," did not exist: since then, however, it has been ascertained by persons authorized on both sides, who have practically examined the disputed territory, that the high lands spoken of in the old treaty, are precisely where they were supposed to be, and consequently as the stipulations of that convention could only be avoided by an error in fact, which now turns out to be no error at all, there would seem to us to be no good reasons for re-opening a treaty based on truth and certainty.

We are so intrinsically American, that, while in doubtful questions of exact right, we would concede something for the sake of peace and good fellowship with a neighboring nation, we would, on the other hand "cavil upon the ninth part of a hair" for the preservation of national rights that are clear and unequivocal. If, therefore, the marks and boundaries of the territory conceded to be ours, do exist, let us insist upon the instant and unreserved possession of the territory within those limits, let the cost be what it may. We can never lose any thing by uncompromisingly demanding what is right, nor gain any thing by compromisingly submitting to what is wrong.

## TEXAS.

The New Orleans papers announce the death of the Hon. J. A. Wharton, and that B. E. Bee is appointed Secretary of State, G. Duval, Secretary of the Treasury, S. S. Johnson, Secretary of War, M. Hunter, Secretary of the Navy, General Rusk, Chief Justice, C. Watson, Attorney General.

The refugee Indians, eleven in number, of the mountains of North Carolina, who not long since, killed two soldiers of a detachment sent to bring them into camp preparatory to emigration, have been taken; of whom four were convicted of the murder, sentenced to death, and shot by their tribe, to whose action the process was submitted.

## TWO FOREIGNERS OUT OF OFFICE.

Doctor T. P. Jones, born in Europe, has resigned his place during the pendency of charges against him as Examiner of Patents.

Mr. John Boyle, an Irishman, Chief Clerk of the Navy Department, is removed from office; we understand in consequence of his outrage on the person of Midshipman Walsh.

## THE OLD DOMINION AND PARIS JOURNALS.

We defer our promised remarks in reference to the above papers, for the present, for matters of more immediate interest.

"A courier was despatched about a week ago from Shreveport to Fort Jesup, with the astonishing intelligence that that town was filled with an armed force from Texas, amounting to about one hundred men, under command of Gen. Rusk, and that the lives of many of its citizens had been threatened by the invaders."

"On the receipt of the intelligence, Col. Many, with all the troops under his command, and taking with him one field-piece, promptly marched to succor the citizens of Shreveport. The result of his expedition is not yet known, though, since he left Fort Jesup, we are in receipt of later news from Shreveport, which renders it certain that our gallant Colonel and his command will not have a chance to measure swords with the Texans as they had already left the country."

"We understand that Gen. Rusk stated that he came with no hostile intentions toward the citizens of the United States, but that the Caddo Indians, living within the United States, had crossed over into Texas and waged war upon its citizens, and that he came to disarm them. This, we understand, he did—as well as threaten Mr. Sewall, the Indian agent at Shreveport, for having furnished them with arms and ammunition. Gen. Rusk, we further learn, had a talk with the Caddos, made a treaty with them, and returned to Texas."—*Natchitoches Herald*.

The invasion of the soil of this State, by the Commanding General of the Texan army affords an unpleasant illustration of Texian notions of international law and State sovereignty. If such things are done thus early by a people who but yesterday, as it were, owed allegiance to the laws of the United States, what may we not, in Louisiana, apprehend when our neighbor shall have thrown off his swaddling clothes and attained maturity and strength among the nations of the earth? We trust the Governor of Louisiana will demand reparation for the insult, and the punishment of the officer who gave it.—*N. O. Courier*.

This certainly was an outrage upon Louisiana, but it was a still greater against the United States, and to the latter we should suppose it belonged to demand reparation for the insult. We are the advocate of State rights in the fullest admissible sense of the term, but we are not prepared to concede that prerogative to a State, which involves in it no less than the concomitant powers of peace and war.

On the 24th ult., the New Orleans Banks resumed specie payments. It appears that confidence in those institutions pervaded the community, as no run was made on them for hard money.

We recommend the subjoined CARD to our "Native American" friends, from all quarters, who happen to visit the City of New York, as we understand the proprietor or keeper of the Hotel, is a native in every good sense of the term.

## WASHINGTON HOTEL,

No. 282 Broadway,

NEW-YORK.

HORATIO N. CARR.

Mackenzie is delivering lectures in Albany, Schenectady, and thereabouts, in behalf of Canadian liberty, &c. His neck being in no danger while preaching in these United States.

A libel case attracts much attention. A *soilant* editor of a sheet called the *Polyanthus*, supported by a woman of the worst character, has been arrested for three libels, and with great color of truth, is charged with being the cause of three deaths, (Miss Missouri, Mrs. Hamblin, and Mr. Murnum.) This woman has come forward and bailed him. Her aim is thought to be, through this sheet, the extortion of money from persons of credit and standing in society. Much of the street-hawker press in New York, lives on the piquant slander it creates.—*N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.*

The General Assembly of the State of Virginia met at Richmond on Monday last. Stafford H. Parker was re-elected Speaker of the Senate, and all the old officers of that body were re-elected without opposition. In the House of Representatives T. W. Gilmer was elected Speaker without serious opposition, all parties concurring in his support, and G. W. Mumford was re-elected Clerk by a unanimous vote. The Message of the Governor was sent to the Legislature on the same day. It takes strong ground against the attempt to divest the old thirteen States of their rights in regard to the public domain.

So strict an eye is kept over the movements of foreigners in France, that an American, having lately forgotten his lodgings, was obliged to go to the police office to obtain the necessary information, when, to his great surprise, he was told who he was, where he lodged, and where he had taken his dinner.

General William C. Keen, late Postmaster at Printer's Retreat, Switzerland county, Indiana, was tried before the United States district court at Indianapolis, two weeks since, for publishing money from a letter received at his office. The jury found him *guilty* on the second, third, fourth, and fifth counts in the indictment, and said nothing about the first count. On this account the prisoner's counsel moved the Court for an arrest of judgment, which was granted by the Court until May next. The prisoner was held to bail in the sum of \$10,000, and being unable to give bond, he was committed to jail, where he will probably remain until the final hearing of his case in May; should the motion for arrest of judgment be finally sustained, Keen will probably be discharged although, from the evidence, there cannot be a doubt of his having committed the crime charged upon him.

As soon as the jury returned into court with their verdict, General Keen attempted suicide, by taking a very large dose of arsenic, which he had prepared in the form of a pill. When the medical force of judgment was made, which gave the prisoner a faint hope of escaping

the penitentiary, he became alarmed, and his desire for life returned; he immediately called for medicine, which was rendered, and at last accounts he had nearly recovered from the effects of the poison.—*Warren Patriot*.

William Grason was installed in his office of Governor of the State of Maryland, at the State-house at Annapolis, on Monday last, in the presence of Ex-Governor Yeasey and the Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature.

On the same day Joseph H. Nicholson resigned the office of Secretary of State of the State of Maryland, and Cornelius McLean (of Baltimore) was appointed to succeed him.

## FOREIGN.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Lord Durham arrived out on December 3d, in the *Inconstant*. The news of the late rebellion in Lower Canada had reached London, and created considerable sensation. Lord Durham was most bitterly assailed by the anti-Ministerial press, and some of them were urging an impeachment because he had "published a seditious proclamation, and deserted his command, knowing there was to be a rebellion." The *London Times* has a raw-head-and-bloody-bones story about Von Shoultz, who has been hung in Kingston, (U. C.) representing him as a Russian agent, deluding the Poles to an attack upon Canada, whereupon the *Times* is in a mighty height of indignation that Russia should thus attempt to intrigue in Canada.

The Ministerial Press does not seem much inclined to defend Lord Durham, nor he, as stated report, to have their friendship so that, in the opening of Parliament, which was to be in February, he would be in a somewhat anomalous position. Many of the English papers are highly excited on account of the brigands on our frontier. They demand that the United States Government be held responsible. The Canadian meetings in this city, attended by Custom-house office-holders, is a subject of especial animadversion.

From Madrid we have dates to December 4.—A new cabinet had not been constructed. The frightful system of reprisals was still in full operation at Valencia, where the Carlist prisoners were living on half rations. The civil war had become a ruthless butchery.

The *Patriots* near Caldwell's Manor, (L. C.) "on the anniversary of the burning of the *Caroline*," turned incendiaries, and set fire to five dwelling houses and seven barns. This news comes by the way of St. Alban's, (Vt.) and it is not stated whether the *Patriots* were from this side of the line or the other. Is not arson a crime under which our authorities will be compelled to surrender the criminals if they take refuge with us?

**SHEETINGS AND DIAPERS.**—We have lately received—  
50 pieces 6-4, 8-4, and 12-4 Sheetings,  
23 do Diapers, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4.  
The above will be sold low.  
Jan. 12 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

**6-4 MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.**—Just received—  
8 pieces Mousselines, 6 1/2 wide, very cheap.  
Jan. 12 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

**WILLIAM BELL**, Gentlemen's Coat-dresser and Dyer, has resumed his business, in person, in the City of Washington, and removed to the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Third Street. Grateful for past favors during five years, he respectfully solicits a continuance from members of Congress, and citizens generally; and if punctuality and diligence to business, combined with his superior method of renovating gentlemen's garments, can secure their custom, nothing shall be wanting on his part.

N. B.—He would inform the Public that he has no connection whatever with his former establishment, although his sign is still there. Jan. 12—3t.

**BEDFORD MINERAL WATER**, carbonated and bottled at the Spring.—A supply of this celebrated mineral water always on hand and for sale by the case, dozen, or single bottle, at Todd's Drug Store, where the water, in its natural state, can also be had in barrels, half barrels, or by the gallon. Jan. 12

**CAMBRICS, PLAID MUSLINS, AND SWISS MUSLINS.**—We have opened—  
50 pieces White Cambrics  
50 do Plaid Muslins  
20 do fine-Plain Swiss Muslins.  
Jan. 12 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

**COLORED AROPHINE CRAPES.**—Just received—  
30 pieces Crapes, for evening dresses.  
ALSO ON HAND.  
200 pieces Silks, plain and figured, which will be sold very low.  
Jan. 12 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

**NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE,**  
Three doors east of the Centre Market, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington City.

**R. W. & G. BROOKE**, successors to R. Brooke & Son, most respectfully announce to the citizens of Washington and the public generally, that they have a large and general assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUPERIOR BOOTS AND SHOES on hand. They receive weekly, from Philadelphia, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the latest style and most superior workmanship. They also have Men's, Boys', and Children's coarse Boots and Brogans in great variety. They respectfully invite purchasers to call and examine their stock. To the Ladies they would remark that their stock of American and English Kid and Morocco Slippers, is not to be surpassed by any in the city. Jan. 5.

**A CARD.**—ENOCH TUCKER, Merchant Tailor, (of the late firm of T. Coker & Thompson,) begs leave to announce to his old customers and the Public his preparation and ability to serve them, as formerly, with all articles in his line, of the most superior quality. Nov. 30—6t.

**FRENCH WORK.**—We have to-day opened a further supply of very handsome worked lace capes and collars, cuffs, with and without lace, which we will sell very cheap.

50 handsome lace-trimmed collars  
50 do do do capes  
100 do do do cuffs  
100 plain do do  
Dec. 29. BRADLEY & CATLETT

**THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS**

THE best medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Spasmodic Cough, and all the affections of the Throat, Liver, and Lungs, is **DR. J. C. WOOD'S** *INDIAN DOCTOR*. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all the leading Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. It is a true and reliable medicine, and is the only one that will cure all the above complaints. It is a true and reliable medicine, and is the only one that will cure all the above complaints. It is a true and reliable medicine, and is the only one that will cure all the above complaints.

THE last two years this valuable Indian medicine has been in great demand, and it is now the most popular of all the medicines in the market. It is a true and reliable medicine, and is the only one that will cure all the above complaints. It is a true and reliable medicine, and is the only one that will cure all the above complaints. It is a true and reliable medicine, and is the only one that will cure all the above complaints.

For sale at **DR. J. C. WOOD'S** *INDIAN DOCTOR* Store.